

Speaker, and I am delighted on this auspicious anniversary to pay tribute to its tradition of diversity and excellence. San Francisco State is truly American in the best possible sense of the word—it provides the opportunity for anyone to excel. As an educator, as a member of the San Francisco State community, and as a Californian, I congratulate San Francisco State University on its first century.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. FATEMEH
AZODANLOO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention the attached remarks on the condolences to the Rajavi and Azodanloo families, particularly to Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, Iran's President-elect, at their loss.

With great regret, I learned of the death of Mrs. Fatemeh Azodanloo at the age of 75. I offer my condolences to the Rajavi and Azodanloo families, particularly to Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, Iran's President-elect, at their loss. For the past 25 years, Mrs. Azodanloo was a comrade in arms in her daughter's struggle for human rights and democracy.

During both the shah and Khomeini eras, Mrs. Azodanloo was a firm supporter of the Resistance to establish democracy and human rights in Iran. She and her family were subjected to constant abuse by the shah's officers and the theocratic mullahs. In the early 70s, her son Mahmood was arrested for cooperating with the Mojahedin by Savak—the vicious secrete police of the shah. Until the overthrow of the shah, she was harassed and her house raided by Savak and its notorious officers on many occasions.

She came to know other Mojahedin family members during her visits to Mahmoud in the shah's prisons. Along with them, she began to expose the violation of human rights by the shah and to raise money for the families of political prisoners. During this period, her daughter Nargess, was arrested and later on executed by Savak. In the early 1970s, her daughter Maryam along with her other children made contact with the Mojahedin and began working for their democratic, humanitarian goals and ideals. During this period Mrs. Azodanloo helped her daughter Maryam, who had become a leader of the anti-shah student movement and a women's rights activist.

After the downfall of the shah in February 1979, the Azodanloo family home became known in Tehran as a center for exposing Khomeini's religious dictatorship. Mrs. Azodanloo expanded her efforts to spread the Mojahedin's ideas in defense of human rights and democracy. She took every opportunity to expose Khomeini and his despotism under the name of Islam. She was also active during her daughter Maryam's candidacy in the first parliamentary elections, in which she received 250,000 votes despite rampant rigging.

On June 20, 1981, in response to the Mojahedin's call, half a million people demonstrated in Tehran. The protest against violations of democratic rights was turned into a blood bath on Khomeini's order. From that night, the massacre of members and supporters of the democratic forces, particularly the Mojahedin, began. It was absolutely clear that the era of political activity had

ended, and resistance was the only option. From then on, Mrs. Azodanloo, despite nearly 60, embraced an underground life. Despite the repressive atmosphere in Tehran, she lived in the Resistance's bases, obtaining necessary supplies and drawing up security plans.

At this time, her youngest daughter, Massoumeh, was wounded in an armed attack by Revolutionary Guards, who ambushed her house in order to arrest her and her husband. She was pregnant when arrested. She was brutally tortured, and at the age of 23 in September 1982, died under torture. Her husband, Massoud Izadkhah, was executed.

Despite her sorrow, Mrs. Azodanloo never gave up, and persisted in her resistance, encouraging the Mojahedin in their struggle. She remained among the movement's staunchest supporters, throughout the most difficult of times.

Mrs. Fatemeh Azodanloo escaped from Iran in 1985. She remained active on behalf of the Resistance outside Iran, and always held dear the resistance forces inside Iran and in the National Liberation Army on the Iran-Iraq border. At her request, a few months prior to her death, she left Paris for one of the NLA's bases on the Iran-Iraq border, where she died in the company of her children and grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO MARION JOSEPH

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marion Joseph, an extraordinary citizen of San Mateo County, California, who will be inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame on Friday, March 26, 1999.

Marion Joseph has devoted more than 38 years as a volunteer and a professional to improve the lives of California's youth. Marion has focused specifically on disadvantaged and special education students. In the early 1960's she designed and implemented a program that served more than 700 children a week and involved over 300 tutors in centers throughout the poorest sections of Sacramento.

During the 1970's she served on the Senior Executive Staff of the State Department of Education where she was a key architect of the California Master Plan for Education. Marion was critical to the School Improvement Plan, a plan which helped parents become more active in their child's education.

Marion is currently serving her second term on the State Board of Education and is affectionately called the "Paul Revere of Reading." Marion Joseph came out of retirement to find a solution to the problem of failing reading scores in California and the result of her extraordinary work was The Reading Lions Project.

Mr. Speaker, Marion Joseph is an outstanding woman. I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

HONORING THE INDIANA
NATIONAL GUARD

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the recent visit of French President Jacques Chirac to the Nation's Capital included the presentation of the Legion of Honor, an award created by Napoleon Bonaparte, to three veterans of the First World War. This serves to remind us that eighty years ago, in the Spring of 1919, thousands of "doughboys" of the American Expeditionary Forces in France were returning to the United States following the first major appearance of U.S. military forces on the stage of world affairs.

A weather-beaten newspaper clipping hails the arrival in New York City Harbor of a Navy transport ship, the *Leviathan*, carrying the 150th Field Artillery Regiment. ("Indiana Boys of Rainbow Welcomed Home," New York Times, April 23, 1919). They came back to U.S. soil after engaging in combat operations and then occupation duty with the famed 42d (Rainbow) Division. The Hoosier gunners, members of the old 1st Indiana Field Artillery, Indiana National Guard, landed in New York after having served in five major campaigns in France. These Hoosiers were among the first to arrive and among the last to leave before the occupation of postwar Germany became the responsibility of the Regular Army.

Today, more than 14,000 dedicated men and women are currently serving in units of the Indiana Army National Guard and Air National Guard. They continue the tradition of patriotism and selfless service of World War I's "Rainbow Hoosiers." They hold down full-time civilian employment; they maintain families; they are active in community life—and they devote whatever time is mandated to fulfill Federal standards in order to maintain the military skills that have a distinct impact on our National security. Their trained capabilities have helped make it possible for the United States to sustain its awesome global responsibilities. However, we cannot forget that the National Guard is also a community enterprise. The chances are excellent that almost any Hoosier has some relative or knows someone who is serving, or who has served, in the Indiana National Guard. More than 70,000 Hoosiers are National Guard family members.

The Indiana National Guard has a rock solid foundation. During the realignment and readjustment of military forces in the post-Cold War era, we have witnessed the high regard which the Indiana National Guard enjoys in the missions it has been called upon to perform, and the special tasks which it has assumed, as a consequence of increased reliance on National Guard and Reserve forces by the Department of Defense.

As examples, Mr. Speaker, let me share just some of the things the Indiana National Guard is doing: Both the Army and Air Guard units have been designated to receive advanced readiness training in order to be prepared for possible deployment at the leading edge of U.S. commitments throughout the world. Along with stepped-up homeland defense, and anti-terrorism and anti-drug missions, these are assignments which require serious and dedicated training. The Indiana Guard is involved